

Law Number 17/77
19-12-1977

LAW ON PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

*Name of Law
[Nomenclature]*

1 This Law shall be called the Law on Psychotropic Substances.

*Offense(s) of production
and dissemination of
prohibited psychotropic
substances, and offense(s)
of trading in the same.*

- 2
- (a) It is a an offense to grow in the Maldives, produce, import into the Maldives, export out of the Maldives, sell, purchase, give, handle for trading purposes, or keep in possession, any prohibited psychotropic substances, or to attempt to commit any of these [aforementioned] activities or to participate in the commission of the [aforementioned] activities.
 - (b) Should a person be in possession of [a quantity of] more than one gram of a prohibited psychotropic substance, it shall be deemed that [the same] had been kept in possession for the purpose of trading in psychotropic substances.
 - (c) In the commission of the offenses of importing a prohibited psychotropic substance into the Maldives or exporting [the same] from the Maldives or purchasing [the same] as mentioned in (a) of this Article, should the quantity of the prohibited psychotropic substance involved [in such commission] be one gram or less, the penalty for a person who had committed the offense, or a person who had attempted to commit the offense, or a person who had participated in the commission of the offense, is remand in jail, or banishment, or house arrest for a term between 5 and 12 years. If a person who had committed such an offense is a foreign national, the government has the right, after perusal of the magnitude of the offense committed by the person, to fine the [said] person an amount not less than 10,000 Rufiyaa and to deport the [said] person forever.
 - (d) The penalty for a person who had committed an offense stated in (a) of this Article, other than an offense receiving penalty under (c) of this Article, is jail for life.

*Offense(s) of medically
used psychotropic sub-
stances*

- 3
- (a) Except with authorization from the Ministry of Health, under a regulation laid down by that Ministry, and except in a manner stipulated in that regulation, it is an offense to import into the Maldives, or to export from the Maldives, or to produce or grow [in the Maldives], any medically used psychotropic substance, or to attempt to do any of these activities, or to participate in the commission of any of these activities.
 - (b) Except with written authorization from the Ministry of Health, under a regulation laid down by that Ministry, it is an offense to trade in, or to give or sell, or handle, or keep in possession, any medically used psychotropic substance, or to attempt to do any

of these activities, or to participate in the commission of any of these activities.

Keeping in possession for purposes of trading [in the same].

- (c) If an authorized person is in possession of a quantity in excess of the authorized quantity of a medically used psychotropic substance, or if an unauthorized person is in possession of a quantity of a medically used psychotropic substance in excess of the quantity that is normally prescribed in one instance by an approved doctor, it shall be deemed to have been kept in possession for trading in it.
- (d) The penalty accorded to a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) and (b) of this Article is remand in jail or banishment for a term between 10 and 15 years.

Offense(s) of using and keeping in possession for use.

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- (a)
 - 1. It is an offense to use, or to keep in possession for use, any prohibited psychotropic substance.
 - 2. It is an offense to use, or to keep in possession for use, any medically used psychotropic substance, except on the prescription of a doctor approved to practice medicine.
- (b) It is an offense to use any substance for self intoxication, even if such substance is not a prohibited psychotropic substance or a medically used psychotropic substance.
- (c) It shall be deemed that a prohibited psychotropic substance has been kept in possession [of a person] for use, if and only if the quantity of such a substance in possession of the person is one gram or less than one gram.
- (d) It shall be deemed that a medically used psychotropic substance has been kept in possession [of a person] for use, if and only if the quantity of such a substance in possession of the person is the quantity, or a quantity less than, what is usually prescribed in one instance by a doctor approved to practice medicine.
- (e) The penalty for a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) of this Article is remand in jail or banishment or house arrest for a term between 5 and 12 years.
- (f) The penalty for a person who has committed an offense stated in (b) of this Article is remand in jail or banishment or house arrest for a term between 2 and 5 years.
- (g) If a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) and (b) of this Article is a foreign national, the government reserves the right, after perusal of the magnitude of the offense committed by such a person, to fine the [said] person an amount not less than 10,000 Rufiya and to deport the [said] person forever.

Offense of attempting to obtain psychotropic substances by altering prescriptions

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- (a) It is an offense to submit a doctor's prescription after effecting alteration to the same, or to abuse a similar prescription, for the purpose of acquiring a medically used psychotropic sub-

stance.

- (b) The penalty accorded to a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) of this Article is remand in jail or banishment for a term between 2 and 5 years.

Offense(s) appertaining to money and property acquired through the commission of an offense

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- (a) Whilst knowing that a property or money was obtained through the commission of an offense stated in this Law, or received as a consequence of the commission of such an offense, or whilst having plausible reasons to believe that such material was obtained or received through the commission of such an offense, it is an offense to receive, keep in possession, or use such a property or money.
- (b) With the intention of concealing that an asset is the proceeds of the commission of an offense stated in this Law, or with the intention of concealing that the asset is the proceeds of an unlawful act, or with the intention of assisting a person who had participated in the [commission of such] offense avoid rightful penalty, it is an offense to carry out any acts to confuse the origin of any item or property or money that has been obtained through the commission of [such] offense, or to assist in altering in any way the ownership of the same or in changing the ownership of the same.
- (c) The penalty for a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) and (b) of this Article is the imposition of a fine between 100,000/- Rufiyaa and 1,000,000/- Rufiyaa or remand in jail for a term between 10 and 15 years, or the imposition of a fine between 100,000/- Rufiyaa and 1,000,000/- Rufiyaa with remand in jail or banishment for a term between 10 and 15 years.
- (d) If the party that committed the offense[s] stated in (a) and (b) of this Article is a Company, the dissolution of the Company with the imposition of the fine stated in (c) of this Article.

*Additional offense(s) appertaining to psychotropic substances.
Not reporting the commission of an offense.*

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- (a) Carrying out any of the actions stated below is an offense.
 - 1. Writing, drawing, showing, disclosing, publishing, [or] issuing for the public to see any article that encourages the use of, or may create an interest for, any psychotropic substance, or speaking [in a manner] that may encourage the use of, or may create an interest for, a similar substance.
 - 2. At a premise used by the public or with access to the public, any action by the owner or inhabitant of such premise, or a person acting as a caretaker of such premise, to give permission to, or facilitate, the unlawful use of a psychotropic substance.
 - 3. To buy or sell anything with the assumption that it is a psychotropic substance, or attempting to carry out such an action.

(b) The penalty accorded to a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) of this Article is remand in jail or banishment for a term between 7 and 15 years.

Not reporting the commission of an offense.

- 8
- (a) Except for knowledge revealed to persons carrying out surveys for government purposes regarding persons who use psychotropic substances or regarding other issues, and knowledge revealed in the course of their work to persons who [curatively] treat persons who use psychotropic substances, should any person come to know that any person had committed any of the offenses stated in this Law, or should a situation arise that leads [a person] to believe that an offense stated in this Law has been committed, not reporting the same to the Ministry of Defence and National Security in Male' or to the Atoll Office or the Island Office in the rest of the country is an offense.
- (b) The penalty accorded to a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) of this Article is remand in jail or banishment or house arrest for a term between 1 and 3 years.

Awarding of maximum penalty stated in this Law

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- If an offense stated in this Law has been committed by a person stated below [in this Article], or in a condition stated below [in this Article], or in a place [stated below], the severest penalty that is allowed for [the commission of] the said offense in this Law shall be awarded to the person who commits such an offense.
- (a) A person belonging to a group engaged in a criminal activity.
- (b) A person who repeats the commission of an offense stated in this Law.
- (c) A person assigned by the government to the task of stopping the use of psychotropic substances and stopping trading in the same.
- (d) A person giving any psychotropic substance to a minor who has not attained 16 years of age, or to a person who is mentally incompetent, or to a person receiving [curative] treatment under Article 11 or Article 12 of this Law in contravention of this Law, or a person assisting in the administration of psychotropic substances into the body of a previously mentioned person in contravention of this Law, or a person allowing the participation of such a [previously mentioned] person in the commission of an offense under this Law.
- (e) Should the health of any person develop into a dangerous situation due to the use of a psychotropic substance, or if a person dies [due to the use of a psychotropic substance], the person who administered the psychotropic substances into the body of the [former] person, or the person who assisted in the same.
- (f) A person who adds a psychotropic substance into the food or drink of any person in secret.
- (g) The commission of another unlawful act in conjunction with an

offense [mentioned in this Law].

- (h) In the commission of an offense, assaulting any party that administers or dispenses this Law, injuring [such a party], or threatening [such a party] with the possibility of any of these activities, or using a sharp object that may be used to kill a person with or [using] an object that, if used as a weapon, may be construed as an object that may be used to kill a person with.
- (i) An employee of the government committing an offense by using his or her position in the government or by using the influence of that position.
- (j) A person who administers health-related curative treatment by nature of his or her employment, or a pharmacist using his or her position, or using influence [of those positions] to commit an offense.
- (k) Commission of [an] offense at a school or at a place of teaching, or at a center where health-related curative treatment is given, or at a center where curative treatment is given to persons who, under this Law, are determined to be given curative treatment from among persons who use psychotropic substances, or at a social center, or at a center designated for sports activities or for entertainment, or at a center for the police or the armed forces, or at a center specialized for the execution of legal sentences.

Money, property and materials acquired via the commission of an offense

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- a) The psychotropic substances used in the commission of an offense stated in this Law, and utensils [used for the same], and the money, property and materials obtained by the action of [committing] the offense shall be impounded.
- (b) If suspicion concerning an offense stated in this Law falls on a person, or if a case is filed against [similar or said person in similar manner], the Qaaz'ee [ie, judge or magistrate] may order the money, property and materials that have been suspected to have been obtained by the action of committing the said offense to be held [in custody] until the legal system arrives at a finalization, or to ensure that the same does not leave the custody of the said person, or not to engage the same in any transactions, or to keep the same under the custody of a certain party.
- (c) If suspicion concerning an offense stated in this Law falls on a person, as stated in (b) of this Article, the Ministry of Defence and National Security and the Ministry of Atolls Administration reserves the discretion to hold the money, property and materials that have been suspected to have been obtained by the action of committing the said offense, until the case has been submitted to the court for securing an order of the manner stated in the said Article and until the Qaaz'ee [ie, judge or magistrate] makes a finalization.

Giving curative treatment to persons who use psychotropic substances.

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- (a) Things relating to the provision of curative treatment to those among persons who use psychotropic substances who require treatment, shall be looked after by the Narcotics Control Board.

In addition, the policies and criteria for the provision of curative treatment to those among persons who use psychotropic substances who, under this Law, require treatment, shall be determined by the Narcotics Control Board in consultation with the Ministry of Defence and National Security, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Security, the Ministry of Health, and the Attorney General's Office.

- (b) Those among persons who use psychotropic substances, who require curative treatment under this Law, and the manner in which curative treatment is given to them shall be determined by a committee comprising [representation from] the Ministry of Defence and National Security, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Women's Affairs and Social Security, and the Attorney General's Office.
- (c) If commission of an offense of use of psychotropic substances is proven against any person in court, the court that passed sentence on the said person must inform the Narcotics Control Board of the same without delay. If the person against whom an offense of use of psychotropic substances has been proven is not a person who is due to serve, or is serving, a sentence of a jail term, banishment or house arrest as penalty for another offense that had been proven against him or her, the Narcotics Control Board must submit [the person's case] to the committee stated in (b) of this Article to determine whether or not the said person has to receive curative treatment under this Law.

Persons who seek curative treatment voluntarily.

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If a person who uses psychotropic substances in contravention of this Law, before the use [by the person] of psychotropic substances is exposed [Le., publicly and to legal agencies], submits his or her wish to seek curative treatment to the Narcotics Control Board, if the said person is not a person against whom a sentence of a jail term, banishment or house arrest has been passed and is due to serve, or is serving, said sentence as penalty for another offense that had been proven against him or her, if the committee stated in (b) of this Article determines that the said person has to receive curative treatment under this Law, if the said person receives [said] curative treatment as determined by the said committee and at a level acceptable to the said committee, without commission of additional offenses, the identity of the said person must not be publicly disclosed. In addition, the said person cannot be prosecuted under (a) of Article 4 of this Law. However, if curative treatment is not obtained [by said person] as determined by the said committee and at a level acceptable to the said committee, the said person shall be prosecuted under (a) of Article 4 of this Law.

Completion of curative treatment.

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- (a) As per the manner [stated] in (c) of Article 11 of this Law, if the committee stated in (c) of that Article determines that the person [bearing direct relevance] in a case that must be submitted to the said committee has to receive curative treatment, [and] if the said person receives [said] curative treatment as determined by the said committee and at a level acceptable to the said com-

mittee, without commission of additional offenses within the period of the sentence passed on the said person, the sentence passed on the said person shall not be executed.

Non-completion of curative treatment.

- (b) If curative treatment has not been received as determined by and at a level acceptable to the committee stated in (c) of Article 11 of this Law, or if [the said person] commits an additional offense within the period of the sentence passed on the said person, the sentence passed on the said person shall be immediately executed.

Deferring execution of sentence

14

- (a) If the person who committed an offense stated in Article 4 of this Law is a minor who had not attained 16 years of age, and if the instance is the first incidence of such an offense proven against the said minor, the Qaaz'ee [ie, judge or magistrate] shall decree that the sentence passed against the [said] minor shall be deferred for a period of 3 years. And if the minor is someone against whom the offense of the use of psychotropic substances has been proven, the committee stated in (b) of Article 11 of this Law shall determine that the said minor should receive curative treatment, and the [said] curative treatment shall be administered to the said minor.
- (b) If the person who committed an offense stated in (a) of Article 4 of this Law is a person who had attained 16 years of age, and if the instance was the first incidence of an offense being proven against the said person under this Law, and if it has not been determined that the said person has to receive curative treatment as stated in Article 11 of this Law, if the [said] person spends [i.e. serves] half of the period of the sentence that had been passed on him under Article 4 of this Law within the penalty of the sentence without committing an additional offense, the execution of that period of the sentence that remains unexecuted shall be deferred for the period of the [said] sentence.

Commission of an offense during the period of deferment of execution of sentence.

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- (a) If the [relevant] person does not commit another offense within the period of the sentence that is deferred as per Article 14 of this Law, the sentence that has been passed on the said person shall not be executed even at a later time.
- (b) If it is proved that a person, within the deferred period of the sentence that had been pronounced on him or her, has committed another offense, the Qaaz'ee [ie, judge or magistrate] shall decree that the sentence whose execution has been deferred be immediately executed, or that the sentence whose execution has been deferred be executed subsequent to the execution of the sentence that has been passed with regard to the commission of the latter offense.

- Obstruction of duty.* 16 (a) It is an offense to obstruct any person that has been legally empowered with the administration of this Law in the commission of his or her duty.
- (b) The penalty accorded to a person who has committed an offense stated in (a) of this Article is remand in jail or banishment or house arrest for a term between 1 and 3 years.
- Commission of an offense outside the Maldives.* 17 Even if the commission of an offense stated in this Law occurred outside the Maldives, this Law shall be enforced on a person who committed such an offense.
- Scientific statements given to a majlis of the Sharia.* 18 (a) The statement given at the majlis of the Sharia [i.e. at a legal hearing] by a person who has obtained the academic certificates and experience necessary to scientifically determine that a person has used a psychotropic substance, or the type of psychotropic substance that has been used, or the amount of a psychotropic substance that has been used, [such statement being given] on any of these issues after investigating the same, is a concrete qareena [i.e. evidence] that is used to prove the same.
- (b) The statement given by a person who has obtained the academic certificates [stated] in (a) of this Article on the issues [stated] below at the majlis of the Sharia [i.e. at a legal hearing] is a statement that shall be accepted to the Sharia [i.e such statement shall be legally accepted]
1. The type and name of a psychotropic substance.
 2. The description of a psychotropic substance and its weight.
 3. If any other substance has been added into a psychotropic substance, the type and name of the same, and the object used for the containment of the psychotropic substance.
 4. The manner in which the psychotropic substance had been analyzed and the results of the same.
- (c) The person giving the statement stated in (a) and (b) of this Article shall be a person who has received permission from the Ministry of Health to conduct such analyses and issue [relevant] documents.
- Exception.* 19 The bringing to the Maldives by the Ministry of Defence and National Security of various types of psychotropic substances needed for the information of parties that consider and investigate issues relevant to psychotropic substances, in quantities that do not exceed two grams per type, shall be exempted from this Law.

<i>Offense of drinking an alcoholic beverage</i>	20	The offense of the drinking of alcoholic beverages is not included in the offenses stated in (b) of this Law.
<i>Making Regulations.</i>	21	A party decreed by the President of the Republic possesses the prerogative of making Regulations necessary to administer this Law, and the administration [of the former] thereof.
<i>Meaning(s)</i>	22	<p>In this law:</p> <p>(a) Prohibited psychotropic substances are substances that are set out in Table 1 of this Law.</p> <p>(b) Medicinally used psychotropic substances are substances that are set out in Table 2 of this Law.</p> <p>(c) Psychotropic substances are substances that are set out in Table 1 and Table 2 of this Law.</p> <p>(d) Use of psychotropic substances is construed as the administration into the body of any of the substances that have been set out in Table 1 and Table 2 of this Law for use of the same and for self-intoxication.</p> <p>(e) Doctors approved to practice medicine are, if in the Maldives, medical doctors who have been granted permission [to practice] by the Ministry of Health and persons who have been granted permission to issue the medications set out in Table 2 of this Law. And, if outside the Maldives, [the same refers to] medical doctors who have been granted permission to practice medicine by an official body of that nation [as applicable].</p> <p>(f) Participation in the commission of an offense is construed as engaging in an activity that has been stated as participating in the commission of an offense in Article 12 of the Chapter 1 of Law Number 1/81 "The Qaanoon-ul-Uqoobaath (Penal Code) of the Maldives" .</p>

TABLE 1: PROHIBITED PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1.	ACETORPHINE	66.	LYSERGIDE (LSD)
2.	ACETYL - ALPHA-METHYLFENTANYL	67.	METAZOCINE
3.	ACETYLMETHADOL	68.	METHYLDESORPHINE
4.	ALLYLPRODINE	69.	METHYLDIHYDROMORPHINE
5.	ALPHAMETHADOL	70.	3 -METHYL FENTANYL
6.	ALPHA-METHYLFENTANYL	71.	3-METHYL THIOFENTANYL
7.	ALPHA-METHYL THIOFENTANYL	72.	METOPON
8.	ALPHAPRODINE	73.	METAMFETAMINE RACEMATE
9.	ANILERIDINE	74.	MECLOQUALONE
10.	BENZETHIDINE	75.	METHAQUALONE
11.	BENZYL MORPHINE	76.	METHCATHINONE
12.	BETACETYLMETHADOL	77.	METHYLPHENIDATE
13.	BETA-HYDROXY FENTANYL	78.	MORPHERIDINE
14.	BETA- HYDROXY- 3-METHYLFENTANYL	79.	MESCALINE
15.	BETAMEPRODINE	80.	MORAMIDE INTERMEDIATE
16.	BETAMETHADOL	81.	4-METHYLAMINOREX
17.	BETAPRODINE	82.	MPPP
18.	BEZITRAMIDE	83.	MMDA
19.	BROLAMFETAMINE	84.	MDMA
20.	BUPRENORPHINE	85.	MDE
21.	CANNABIS AND CANNABIS RESIN	86.	MYROPHINE
22.	CATHINONE	87.	N-OHMDA
23.	CLONITAZENE	88.	NICOMORPHINE
24.	COCA LEAF	89.	NORACYMETHADOL
25.	COCAINE	90.	NORLEVORPHANOL
26.	CODOXIME	91.	NORMETHADONE
27.	CONCENTRATE OF POPPY STRAW	92.	NORMORPHINE
28.	CYCLOBARBITAL	93.	NORPIPANONE
29.	DESOMORPHINE	94.	PARA-FLUOROFENTANYL
30.	DET	95.	PARAHEXYL
31.	DEXTROMORAMIDE	96.	PEPAP
32.	DMA	97.	PHENADOXONE
33.	DMHP	98.	PHENAMPROMIDE
34.	DMT	99.	PHENAZOCINE
35.	DOET	100.	PHENOMORPHAN
36.	DIAMPROMIDE	101.	PHENOPERIDINE
37.	DIETHYLTHIAMBUTENE	102.	PHENCYCLIDINE
38.	DIFENOXIN	103.	PHENMETRAZINE
39.	DIHYDROMORPHINE	104.	PIMINODINE
40.	DIMENOXADOL	105.	PTRITRAMIDE
41.	DIMEPHEPTANOL	106.	PMA
42.	DIMETHYL THIAMBUTENE	107.	PROHEPTAZINE
43.	DIOXAPHETYLBUTYRATE	108.	PROPERIDINE
44.	DIPHENOXYLATE	109.	PSILOCYBINE
45.	DIPIPANONE	110.	PSILOCINE, PSILOTSIN
46.	DROTEBANOL	111.	RACEMETHORPHAN
47.	ECGONINE	112.	RACEMORAMIDE
48.	ETHYLMETHYL THIAMBUTENE	113.	RACEMORPHAN
49.	ETICYCLIDINE	114.	ROLICYCLIDINE
50.	ETONITAZINE	115.	STP-DOM
51.	ETORPHINE	116.	TENAMFETAMINE
52.	ETOXERIDINE	117.	TENOCYCLIDINE
53.	ETRYPTAMINE	118.	TETRAHYDRO CANNABINOL
54.	FENETYLLINE	119.	THEBACON
55.	FURETHIDINE	120.	THEBAINE
56.	HEROIN	121.	THIOFENTANYL
57.	HYDROMORPHINOL	122.	TILIDINE
58.	HYDROXYPETHIDINE	123.	TMA
59.	ISOMETHADONE	124.	TRIMEPERIDINE
60.	KETOBEMIDONE	125.	ZIPEPROL
61.	LEVAMFETAMINE	126.	Isomers, esters, ethers and salts of the substances above, and of other substances produced using the same or any of the substances above, substances not included in Table 2 of this Law.
62.	LEVOMETAMFETAMINE		
63.	LEVOMETHORPHAN		
64.	LEVOMORAMIDE		
65.	LEVOPHENACYLMORPHAN		

The names of the substances in this Table have been written as set out in the Schedules of the 1961 Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs and the 1971 Convention on Psychotropic Substances. And, the use of a name other than that stated in this Table for any of the substances stated in this Table shall not preclude the consideration of the said substance as anything other than that which is stated in this Table

TABLE 2: MEDICINALLY USED PSYCHOTROPIC SUBSTANCES

1.	AMFEPRAMONE	45.	LORAZEPAM
2.	AMFETAMINE	46.	LORMETAZEPAM
3.	AMINOREX	47.	MAZINDOL
4.	AMOBARBITAL	48.	METHADONE
5.	ALFENTANIL	49.	MORPHINE
6.	ALLOBARBITAL	50.	MEDAZEPAM
7.	ALPRAZOLAM	51.	MEFENOREX
8.	BARBITAL	52.	MEPROBAMATE
9.	BENZFETAMINE	53.	MESOCARB
10.	BROMAZEPAM	54.	METHYLPHENOBARBITAL
11.	BROTIZOLAM	55.	METHYPRYLON
12.	BUTALBITAL	56.	MIDAZOLAM
13.	CAMAZEPAM	57.	NALBUPHINE
14.	CATHINE	58.	NIMETAZEPAM
15.	CHLORDIAZEPOXIDE	59.	NITRAZEPAM
16.	CLOBAZAM	60.	NORDAZEPAM
17.	CLONAZEPAM	61.	OPIUM
18.	CLORAZEPATE	62.	OXYCODONE
19.	CLOTIAZEPAM	63.	OXYMORPHONE
20.	CLOXAZOLAM	64.	OXAZEPAM
21.	CODEINE	65.	OXAZOLAM
22.	DIAZEPAM	66.	PETHIDINE
23.	DELORAZEPAM	67.	PETHIDINE -INTERMEDIATE-A
24.	DEXAMFETAMINE	68.	PETHIDINE -INTERMEDIATE-B
25.	ESTAZOLAM	69.	PETHIDINE -INTERMEDIATE-C
26.	ETHCHLORVYNOL	70.	PENTOBARBITAL
27.	ETHINAMATE	71.	PENTAZOCINE
28.	ETHYL LOFLAZEMPATE	72.	PROPOXYPHENE
29.	ETILAMFETAMINE	73.	PEMOLINE
30.	FENCAMFAMIN	74.	PHENDIMETRAZINE
31.	FENPROPorex	75.	PHENOBARBITAL
32.	FENTANYL	76.	PHTERMINE
33.	FLUDIAZEPAM	77.	PINAZEPAM
34.	FLUNITRAZEPAM	78.	PIPRADOL
35.	FLURAZEPAM	79.	PRAZEPAM
36.	GLUTETHIMIDE	80.	PYROVALERONE
37.	HALAZEPAM	81.	SECOBARBITAL
38.	HALOXAZOLAM	82.	SECBUTABARBITAL
39.	HYDROCODONE	83.	SUFENTANIL
40.	HYDROMORPHOHE	84.	TEMAZEPAM
41.	KETAZOLAM	85.	TETRAZEPAM
42.	LEFETAMINE	86.	TRIAZOLAM
43.	LEVORPHANOL	87.	VINYLBITAL
44.	LOPRAZOLAM		

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